Wally's World!

PART 2

Weekly

UK £1.50 R

IR £1.50

FIND OUT ALL ABOUT THE

NORTH POLE

POLAR BEARS

IGLOOS

PUZZLES

Giant icebergs
Amazing Inuit
Icy adventures

9 771364 880010 02

PLUS MORE FREE STICKERS FOR YOUR ATLAS

WELCOME, WALLY TRAVELLERS!

I'M HEADING NORTH THIS WEEK - AS FAR NORTH AS YOU CAN GO! IT'S REALLY FREEZING HERE AT THE NORTH POLE. WRAP UP WARM AND JOIN ME IN THE LAND OF THE POLAR BEAR.

IN PART 2

BACK IN TIME
INCREDIBLE INUIT 2

EXPLORING WITH WALLY
TRAVELS ON ICE 4

PICTURE STORY
THE FIRST MAN TO THE NORTH POLE 6

EXPLORING WITH WALLY
DEEP FREEZE 8

PICTURE PUZZLE 10

WALLY'S ADVENTURES
WALLY AT THE NORTH POLE 12

AMAZING ANIMALS
COOLEST CREATURES 16

SUMMER & WINTER 18

PUZZLE PAGE
LOTS OF GREAT PUZZLES & THINGS TO DO 20

WALLY'S FAVOURITE FACTS

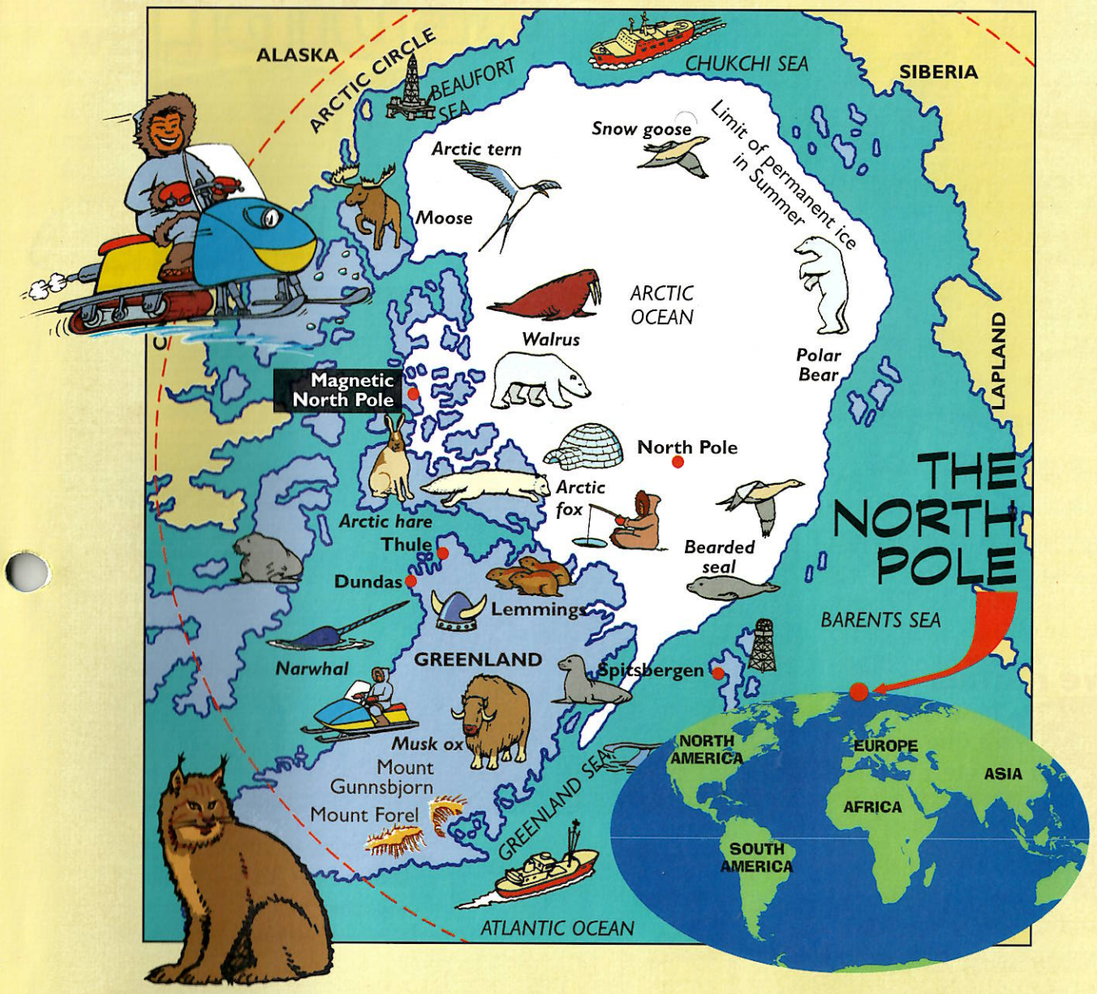
TONY STONE IMAGES

- Air in the Arctic is so cold and dry, you can hear someone talking 5 km (3 miles) away.
- Adult polar bears are huge - but their newborn cubs are so small they can hide under their mother's paws!
- There are no penguins in the Arctic – they live in the Antarctic at the South Pole.
- There are no fleas in the Arctic, but in summer there are more mosquitoes than anywhere else in the world.
- At the North Pole, the sun never rises in winter – but to make up for it, it's light all day in the summer, as the sun doesn't set.
- Greenland, the largest island in the world, is part of the Arctic. It is 2,175,600 sq km (840,000 sq miles) in size. The centre of the island is covered in ice all year round – if it all melted at once, the Arctic Ocean would rise by 7 m (nearly 23 ft!)
- Some of the ice in the Arctic is so ancient that animals millions of years old, such as mammoths, have been found deep frozen in it. Like ordinary defrosted meat, the flesh was good enough to eat!

SEARCH AND FIND

CAN YOU FIND THESE SIX THINGS FROM THE ARCTIC IN THE PAGES OF THIS ISSUE? LOOK FOR A CHARACTER FROM THE ARCTIC IN THE WALLY STORY BORDER TOO!

COVER: POLAR BEARS: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY



WALLY'S WORDS

ARCTIC OCEAN - THIS IS THE SMALLEST OCEAN IN THE WORLD. THE CENTRE IS COVERED IN ICE ALL YEAR ROUND.

BLUBBER - THE THICK FATTY LAYER JUST UNDER THE SKIN OF WHALES, SEALS, WALRUSES AND POLAR BEARS WHICH KEEPS THEM WARM.

CAMOUFLAGE - A SORT OF DISGUISE WHICH MAKES AN ANIMAL OR PERSON BLEND INTO THE BACKGROUND SO IT'S HARD TO SEE THEM.

GLACIER - A FROZEN RIVER WHICH MOVES SLOWLY TOWARDS THE SEA.

ICEFIELD - A LARGE AREA OF ICE.

ICE SHELF - AS GLACIERS REACH THE SEA, THEY OFTEN MAKE A SHELF OF ICE WHICH FLOATS ON THE WATER BUT IS STILL ATTACHED TO THE LAND.

INUIT - (SAY IT 'INWIT') THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE FAR NORTH, IN GREENLAND AND NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. THEY USED TO BE CALLED ESKIMOS.

NOMADIC - THIS MEANS WANDERING. THE PEOPLE IN ARCTIC LANDS SPEND THEIR LIVES MOVING FROM PLACE TO PLACE IN SEARCH OF FOOD.

SHAMAN - A WITCH DOCTOR FIGURE WITH MYSTICAL POWERS. THE INUIT BELIEVE THESE PEOPLE CAN CONTACT THE SPIRIT WORLD.

TUNDRA - LAND AT THE EDGE OF THE ARCTIC WHICH IS SNOW-FREE IN SUMMER. TUNDRA MEANS 'TREELESS PLAIN' IN RUSSIAN.

© Fabbri Publishing Ltd 1997. Published by Fabbri Publishing Ltd, Elme House, 133 Long Acre, London WC2E 9AW

Where's Wally? characters © (1996) Martin Handford

INCREDIBLE INUIT

B AND C ALEXANDER, INSET: TONY STONE IMAGES

BRR! LIVING IN THE ARCTIC COLD CAN'T BE MUCH FUN - BUT THE NATIVE PEOPLE HAVE SURVIVED FOR OVER 4,000 YEARS - AND STILL LIVE IN THE ARCTIC TODAY.

Native names

You may know these Arctic people as Eskimos (the word means raw meat eaters in their own language), but today they are known as INUIT, which means real men! Life for the Inuit today is easier, but for centuries they struggled to get food and keep warm.

WALLY'S FACTS

IN GREENLAND IN 1972, HUNTERS FOUND THE BODIES OF EIGHT INUIT PEOPLE IN TWO GRAVES. THE COLD, DRY ARCTIC WIND HAD MUMMIFIED THEM OVER 500 YEARS. THEIR CLOTHES SHOW THAT INUIT FASHION HAS NOT CHANGED MUCH FOR CENTURIES!

Up the Pole

The Inuit people of Greenland live nearer to the freezing North Pole than anyone else in the world. In the past they had to hunt for their food, and the Inuit learned how to make good use of everything they caught. They hunted for whales, seals and large deer called caribou. They ate these cooked or raw, then used the skins to make clothes and to build shelters. Inuits even used whale fat, called BLUBBER, as fuel in their lamps. The Inuit had a NOMADIC lifestyle. To get enough food, they travelled about, following the animals they hunted. When food became short, they moved to new hunting grounds.

This glow-in-the-dark igloo shows how ice bricks don't fit together exactly– light shines through the cracks in between!

B AND C ALEXANDER

A good hunter's family could have new caribou skin clothes every year.

Whalebone home

The Inuit's main home was an underground shelter, made of driftwood on a frame of whalebones. The roof was covered with turf and animal skins.

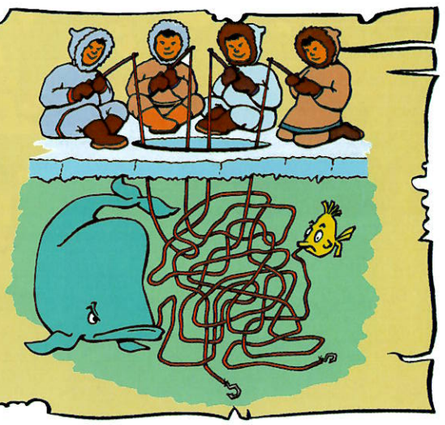
In the long winters, the Inuit carved ornaments and tools from whalebones and walrus tusks. These days, most Inuit have a more modern lifestyle, but some still hunt.

ARCTIC CAMERA - DEREK FORDHAM

Shamans' masks were made to look scary to frighten off evil spirits.

A FISHY PUZZLE

FOLLOW THE LINES TO FIND OUT WHICH INUIT HAS A FISH TO TAKE HOME FOR SUPPER - AND WHICH ONE HAS A BIG SURPRISE ON HIS FISHING LINE!

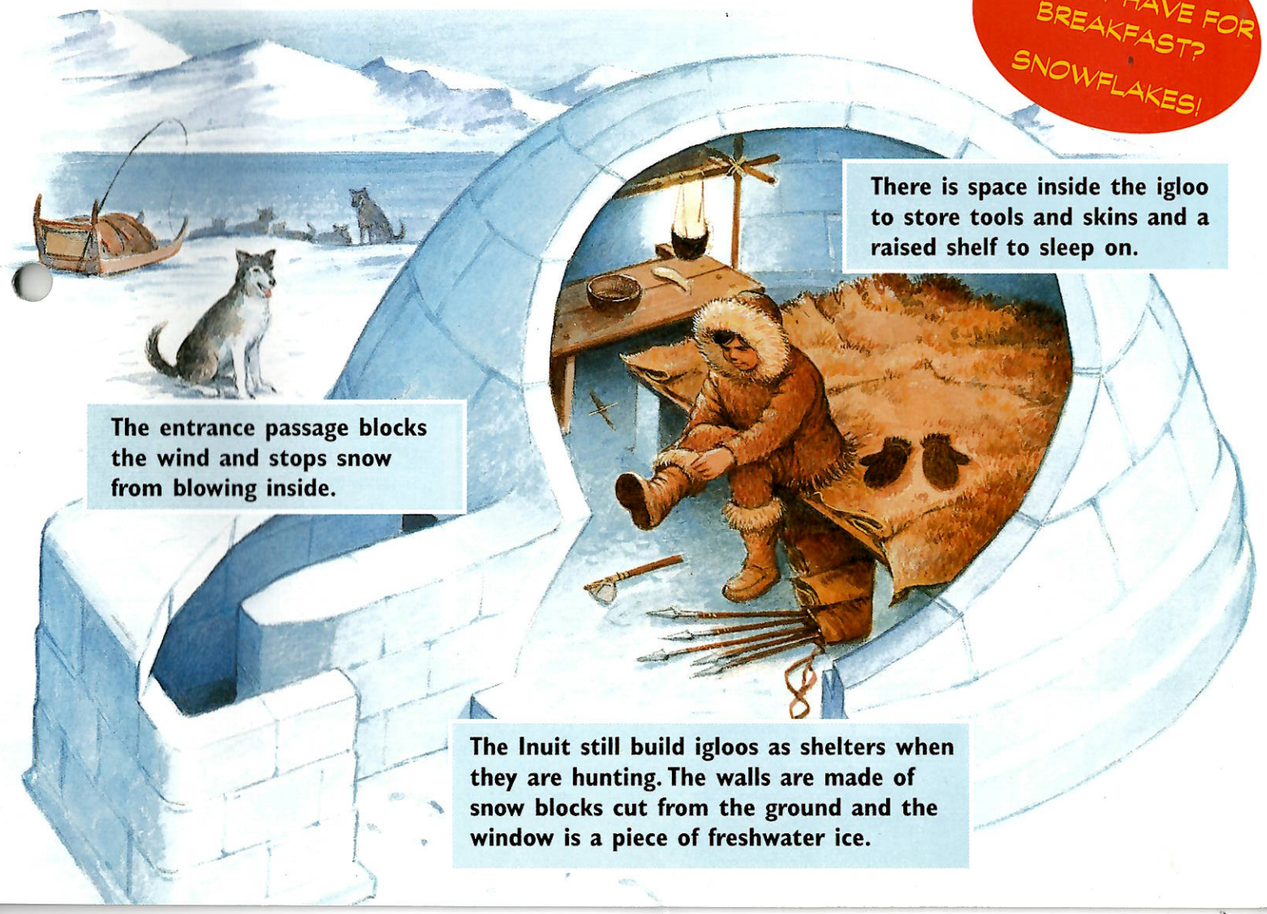


Witch doctors

Traditionally, the Inuit believed in a spirit world and a land of the dead where people went when they died. SHAMANS, who wore masks like witch doctors, had special powers to talk with nature and the spirit world. The Inuit went to them for help if they were ill, just as we might go to a doctor.

The old Inuit hunters believed that animals had spirits just like humans. When they killed an animal, they cut off its head so that its spirit could go to the land of the dead.

WHAT CEREAL DO INUIT HAVE FOR BREAKFAST? SNOWFLAKES!



There is space inside the igloo to store tools and skins and a raised shelf to sleep on.

The entrance passage blocks the wind and stops snow from blowing inside.

The Inuit still build igloos as shelters when they are hunting. The walls are made of snow blocks cut from the ground and the window is a piece of freshwater ice.

ARCTIC TRAVELS

GETTING ABOUT ON THE ICE CAN BE A SLIPPERY PROBLEM! TAKE A LOOK AT HOW THE INUIT USED TO TRAVEL IN THE PAST - AND SEE HOW MUCH EASIER IT IS TODAY.

B AND C ALEXANDER

In a team of huskies like this, one dog is pack leader and all the others work under him.

Paw power

The Inuit people have travelled by husky sledge for hundreds of years. They built sledges with smooth runners shaped like skis. Some had narrow runners, which were best for travelling on hard ice, and others had wide runners to go over soft snow. To pull the sledge, the Inuit used a pack of ten to 15 dogs. These dogs can stand cold weather and are quick to learn – but they fight a lot and smell horrible!

Driving a dog-sledge isn't easy. It can take more than a year to learn how to control the dogs. A team of twelve dogs can pull a sledge weighing half a tonne, and can travel up to 80 km (50 miles) in a day.

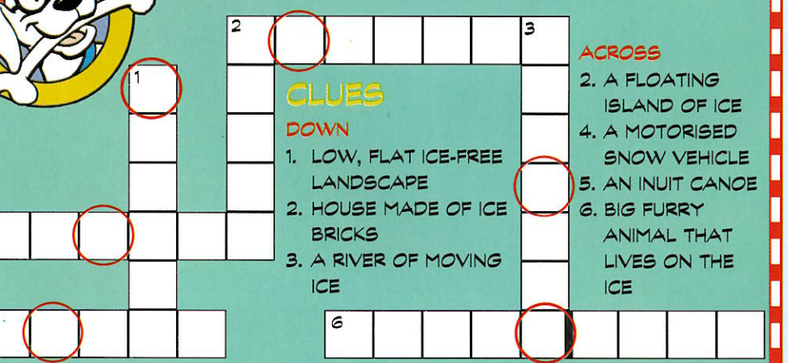
Skill on skis

Skis let you glide smoothly over the surface of the snow instead of sinking into it. This means you can travel longer distances faster – it takes a lot of effort to walk through snow, a bit like wading through sand dunes! The earliest skis were large and heavy, but today they are much lighter and stronger.

No-skid skidoos

Today, Arctic travellers take the weight off their feet and let a powerful motor do the work instead! Most people travel on skidoos – these are small, motorised sledges on skis. They are easy to drive about and can pull very heavy loads.

WOOF'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS
2. A FLOATING ISLAND OF ICE
4. A MOTORISED SNOW VEHICLE
5. AN INUIT CANOE
6. BIG FURRY ANIMAL THAT LIVES ON THE ICE

CLUES

DOWN
1. LOW, FLAT ICE-FREE LANDSCAPE
2. HOUSE MADE OF ICE BRICKS
3. A RIVER OF MOVING ICE

WHEN YOU REARRANGE THE CIRCLED LETTERS, THEY MAKE A WORD - WHICH IS WHERE ALL THE OTHER ANSWERS COME FROM.

DR ECKART POTT - BRUCE COLEMAN LTD

Icy seas are no problem for this powerful ice-breaker.

Ice crusher

Ice-breakers are special ships which break through the ice, so that other ships can sail in the Arctic Ocean. These other ships still have to be built to stand up to the ice and freezing cold. Sometimes, in really bad weather, ships get stuck fast in the ice. A fleet of three or four ice-breakers will come to their rescue.

For fast and easy snow-travel, the skidoo's just the thing!

Kayak canoes

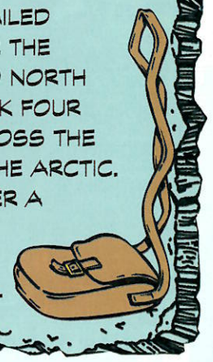
The kayak is an Inuit hunting boat, big enough for just one person. It is 10 m (33 ft) long and looks like a canoe, with wooden paddles to move it along in the sea. To help them stay afloat, kayaks are stuffed with inflated seal bladders. As the Inuit catch fish, they tie them to blown-up bladders and tow them behind the boat.

Kayaks are light and easy to paddle through icy water.

JEFF FOOTT – BRUCE COLEMAN LTD

WALLY'S FACTS

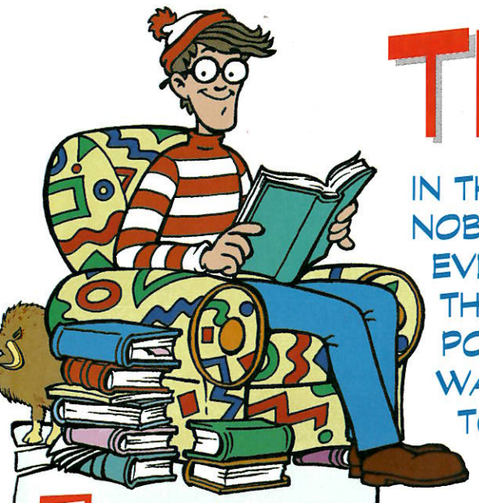
IN 1958, AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE CALLED NAUTILUS SAILED RIGHT UNDER THE ICE-COVERED NORTH POLE. IT TOOK FOUR DAYS TO CROSS THE WHOLE OF THE ARCTIC. A YEAR LATER A SUBMARINE SURFACED AT THE POLE.



B AND C ALEXANDER

KNOCK, KNOCK! - WHO'S THERE? SKID - SKID WHO?

First man to The NORTH POLE



IN THE 1880S, NOBODY HAD EVER REACHED THE NORTH POLE. BUT EXPLORER ROBERT PEARY WAS DETERMINED TO MAKE IT TO THE TOP OF THE WORLD AND FLY THE AMERICAN FLAG THERE.

This is the story of the brave American adventurer Robert Peary. Peary had one ambition in life – to be the first person to reach the North Pole. The vast expanse of snow and ice made the voyage seem impossible. But Peary was very determined, and in 1886, he sailed on a ship to Greenland.

Dressed in sealskin and fur clothes he set out across the ice with a Danish companion and a team of dogs. The route was very dangerous. Dazzled by the bright Arctic light, Peary fell down a deep crevasse. He escaped death, and was forced to return home, but he had travelled further north than any man before him.

Five years later he returned with his servant Henson. Would he survive the hazardous journey and reach the North Pole this time?

1 Peary's boat, the Kite, arrived in Greenland in 1891. The sea voyage had been very rough and Peary had broken his leg in a fall.

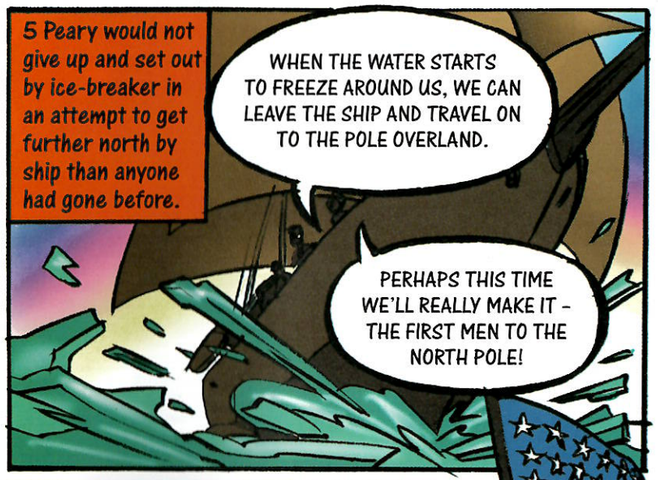
IT'S GOING TO BE A HARD JOURNEY. I HOPE MR PEARY'S LEG IS BETTER.
I'M GLAD DR COOK KNEW HOW TO SET MY LEG PROPERLY.
THAT'S AN INLET UP AHEAD. I'LL MARK IT ON MY MAP AND CALL IT INDEPENDENCE BAY.

2 Travelling by husky sledge, Peary journeyed across country no-one had explored before.

3 Peary and his men had reached the north west coast of Greenland when disaster struck.

4 By 1898 Peary was back. But this time he had frostbite and had to have eight toes cut off.

5 Peary would not give up and set out by ice-breaker in an attempt to get further north by ship than anyone had gone before.


WHEN THE WATER STARTS TO FREEZE AROUND US, WE CAN LEAVE THE SHIP AND TRAVEL ON TO THE POLE OVERLAND.
PERHAPS THIS TIME WE'LL REALLY MAKE IT – THE FIRST MEN TO THE NORTH POLE!

6 Terrible cold and blizzards struck and food ran short. The men and dogs were exhausted.

7 In 1908, Peary set out on a new expedition with Henson and four Eskimos. They were closer than ever before.

THIS TIME WE'RE REALLY GOING TO MAKE IT!
I'M FREEZING. I DON'T KNOW IF I CAN LAST MUCH LONGER.
WE'RE THE FIRST MEN EVER TO REACH THE POLE.
WELL DONE MEN! I KNEW WE'D MAKE IT. NOW WE CAN TELL THE WORLD.
WAIT TILL WE GET BACK HOME. YOU'LL BE FAMOUS, SIR!

8 In 1909, on 6 April, Peary and his team reached the Pole. He built a mound of snow and planted the American flag. At last, he had achieved his dream – he really was the first man to conquer the North Pole.

9 While the ship waited for Peary's return, the crew were surprised to see a lone traveller making his way towards them.

QUICK, COME ABOARD. YOU MUST BE FROZEN. WHO ARE YOU AND WHERE HAVE YOU COME FROM?
I'M DR COOK. I'VE JUST TRAVELLED ALL THE WAY FROM THE NORTH POLE.

10 Was Cook the first to reach the Pole, or was Peary? They argued in court, and Peary won. But no-one will ever really know the truth.

EXPLORING WITH WALLY

DEEP FREEZE

WOW, WALLY-FOLLOWERS, TAKE A LOOK AT THAT ICEBERG DRIFTING ALONG IN THE SEA - IT'S JUST LIKE AN ENORMOUS FLOATING ICE MOUNTAIN! DO YOU KNOW WHERE IT CAME FROM, AND HOW IT WAS CREATED?

Gigantic ice-cubes

Icebergs are massive pieces of floating ice. They are formed as **GLACIERS** – frozen rivers – or **ICE SHELVES** reach the sea. The ice then breaks off in chunks which are carried away by ocean currents, sometimes gliding along as fast as a ship. In the Arctic, about 14,000 icebergs a year break off Greenland's glaciers. The huge **ICEFIELD** in northern Greenland sheds over 20 million tonnes of ice a day – the same weight as 148,000 blue whales, the heaviest animals ever!

TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY – JOHN LYTHGOE

As they melt and are worn away by the sea and wind, icebergs form amazing shapes. The ice often looks blue, pink or purple, reflecting the colours of the sea and sky.

Whales, fish and seals swim in the sea around icebergs, while polar bears dive off them, plunging from as high as 15 m (49 ft).

Tip of the iceberg

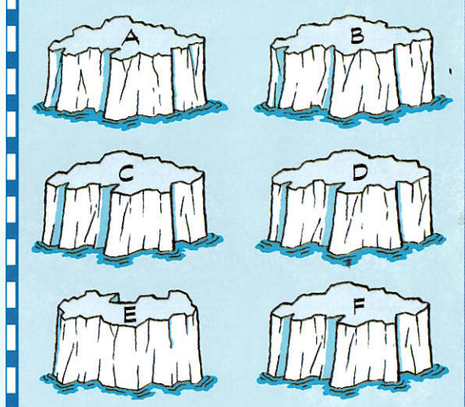
Icebergs look smaller than they really are, as only their tip – about one-tenth – sticks out above the sea's surface. The rest is underwater, stretching deep down into the ice-cold sea. Some icebergs are as large as countries – the biggest iceberg found so far was 31,000 sq km (11,962 sq miles) – that's as big as Belgium!

WALLY'S FACTS

- ICEBERGS EXPLODE - WATER SEEPS INTO CRACKS IN THE ICE, FREEZES AND EXPANDS, SHATTERING THE ICEBERG WITH A LOUD BANG!
- SOME ICEBERGS ARE CALLED 'GROWLERS', AS THEY CREAK SO MUCH WHEN THEY DRIFT ALONG.
- LARGE ICEBERGS CAN LAST FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS BEFORE THEY MELT.

ICEBERG TWINS

TWO OF THESE CHILLY ICEBERGS ARE EXACTLY THE SAME. CAN YOU FIND THE MATCHING PAIR?



Some icebergs reach down nearly a kilometre (5,280 ft) under the sea. The deepest part of the ARCTIC OCEAN is just over five times this deep – 5,536 m (18,163 ft). The light of the sun can't reach deeper than 1 km into the sea, so these waters are dark. Tiny plants which need light to live can't survive at these depths.

WHY IS IT HARD TO KEEP A SECRET AT THE NORTH POLE?

BECAUSE YOU CAN'T STOP YOUR TEETH CHATTERING!

Icebergs and ships

Icebergs are a danger to ships, because so much of their great size is out of sight. The most famous ship sunk by an iceberg was the Titanic. It hit an iceberg off Newfoundland on its first voyage from Southampton to New York in 1912. The Titanic stayed at the bottom of the ocean until 1985, when a robot submarine found it, preserved by the freezing cold.

HI THERE, WALLY TRAVELLERS!

COME WITH ME TO THE FROZEN NORTH, WHERE THE LOCAL INUIT SEEM TO HAVE GOT MIXED UP WITH SOME VISITING EXPLORERS AND VIKINGS IN ODD-LOOKING HELMETS.

THERE'S CERTAINLY LOTS GOING ON - AND I'VE GOT A FEW THINGS FOR YOU TO LOOK FOR AMONG THE SNOWBALLS ...

- TWO ANIMALS GETTING A PIGGY-BACK RIDE
- TWO SEALS WEARING HATS
- AN ODD FISHING BOAT THAT ISN'T A KAYAK
- A BEAR WITH A BIRD ON HIS HEAD

OF COURSE, I'M IN THERE TOO - HAVE YOU SPOTTED ME YET?

CAN YOU SPOT THE BIRD WHICH WOULD BE MORE AT HOME IN FLORIDA?

--LOOK SHARP, WALLY-WATCHERS!--

WALLY AT THE NORTH POLE

Wally and Woof head off to the frozen north, and encounter some very strange goings on at the Pole.

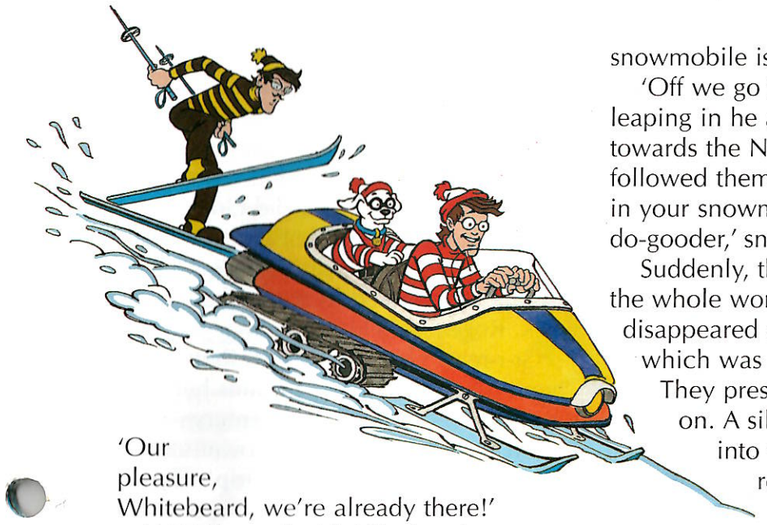
Woof jumped on Wally's bed, the morning post in his mouth. A post-card of a polar bear sitting on an iceberg fell from the bundle. Wally picked it up. 'Look, Woof, it's from Wizard Whitebeard. "Dear Wally and Woof, please come round SOONEST. Oh, and bring your knickerbocker glory glasses. Yours, W. Whitebeard." '

In seconds, the pair were in the wizard's kitchen. 'Hello Whitebeard,' said Wally, 'Here are the knickerbocker glory glasses.'

'Thanks, Wally,' said Whitebeard, 'Look, I'm trying to make ice cream by mixing icicles with cream and it isn't working. Hmmm ... But that wasn't why I needed you. Have a fruit icicle while I tell you.' 'Mmm, delicious,' said Wally.

Whitebeard carried on making the ice cream as he spoke and it flew out of the blender in all directions. A huge blob landed on Woof's nose. 'Tasty,' barked Woof as he licked it off.

'I've had a radio message from my cousin Mago at the North Pole,' said Whitebeard. 'He's a scientist with the Magnetic Research Station. The polar ice cap seems to be shrinking and they can't find out why. There are strange noises at night that upset the animals. They all want to leave on any old iceberg that floats by. You can't have a North Pole without polar bears and walruses. Wally, can you find out what's causing all the fuss and put a stop to it? I simply can't leave my ice cream making.'



'Our pleasure, Whitebeard, we're already there!' said Wally, and with Woof under one arm, Wally waved his walking stick, made a magic circle and jumped through to the icy Arctic. But they weren't alone. Before the circle vanished, sneaky Odlaw dived in behind them!

'Wow, What an amazing place!' said Wally, as they arrived. Icy plains stretched all around them. In the distance, young polar bears played and fished and Arctic birds swooped about in the chilly air.

'Welcome, Wally and Woof', boomed a voice behind them. 'I'm Mago the Magnetic Scientist and there's my Research Station,' he said, pointing to a silver-domed building close by.

'Whitebeard said you needed our help,' said Wally. 'Tell us what's going on.'

'Well, the ice is disappearing and we don't know why,' said Mago, looking troubled. 'There are holes where there shouldn't be holes, and gaps where there shouldn't be gaps. The Inuit people and the animals are very worried. And what's more, we've been hearing strange, scary noises at night, coming from the direction of the North Pole. If you want to take a look for yourselves, my snowmobile is at your service.'

'Off we go then,' said Wally, and leaping in he and Woof zoomed off towards the North Pole. A shady figure followed them on skis. 'I'll put a spanner in your snowmobile, you all-round do-gooder,' snarled Odlaw to himself.

Suddenly, the sky clouded over and the whole world went white – shadows disappeared and they could not tell which was north, south, earth or sky. They pressed on ... and on ... and on. A silver-domed building came into view. It was Mago's research station ... they had driven round in a circle!

Mago threw open a window, and called, 'Bad luck, Wally, all that whiteness has confused you. Wait till the shadows come back, then you'll know where you are.'

Five minutes later the sun came out, the shadows returned, and Wally and Woof set off again. Odlaw panted behind. 'I'm freezing out here. It had better be worth it,' he muttered.

As Wally and Woof drew nearer the North Pole, a strange sight came into view. Where there should have been nothing but flat fields of snow, they could see what seemed to be huge crystal buildings! Speeding ahead in the snowmobile they could see glassy streets, glistening skyscrapers and a sparkling tower that twisted up to the sky as far as the eye could see. It looked as if it might reach the moon. There was no sound, and no-one in sight.

'Wow, it's a whole new city, made out of ice!' exclaimed Wally. Woof barked crossly as he slid along the pavement. 'So this is where all the ice has been going. But who's doing it? And why?' Outside the city, Wally and Woof decided to hide in the snowmobile

behind a block of ice. Odlaw stayed close and crept behind an empty igloo.

As the sun went down and the night approached, the sound of clanking metal and buzzing machinery broke the snowy silence. From their hiding place Wally and Woof could see a line of robots, some with pulleys, pickaxes and drills, some hauling sledges piled up with ice blocks, some driving diggers and bulldozers. They set to work chipping, building, carving and paving. Icy blocks were piled on top of one another to make the sparkling tower taller still. The noise was deafening. 'No wonder the animals don't like this,' shouted Wally to Woof, who had his paws over his ears.

Suddenly, the ice around them heaved and a split appeared. Wally and Woof shot out of the way, and saw a periscope appearing through a crack in the ice. 'Look, Woof. It's a submarine!' Wally cried.

The tower opened and out climbed two figures. One was large, fat and smoked a cigar, the other was small, weaselly and chewed gum. 'Now Hardhat, let's see how the work is going on my beautiful city,' said the first.

'Yes, Roger. Your Moon Tower seems to have grown in a week.' They went inside the city and Wally and Woof followed, out of sight. So did Odlaw. Hardhat quizzed the robots while Roger listened, nodding at Hardhat. 'Right, so it should be finished by the end of the week, Roger,' said Hardhat.

'Gr-r-reat,' chuckled Rotten Roger. Then I'll be known as the brains behind the tourist sensation of the century – Rotten Roger's Ice City and Tower to the Moon. Two million dollars a trip!' They climbed back into the submarine and sank out of sight below the ice. Wally and Woof sped off in the snowmobile, Odlaw trying hard to keep up.

At the Magnetic Research Station, they told their story. 'We must stop Rotten Roger,' said Wally, 'before his tourist trap gets going. We've got a week to do something.'

Mago's scientists paced up and down, thinking. Woof scratched his head. Odlaw crouched uncomfortably under a bench, listening hard.

'I've got it,' shouted Wally. Woof barked in excitement. 'What we need is a machine to magnify the magnetic power of the North Pole, then we can stop the robots in their tracks!'

Mago and his scientists drew plans, did complicated sums and invented an incredible machine. Next day they were ready, and they loaded it on to a sledge, together with an oversized tin opener and a recycling plant. Wally, Woof and the whole team raced back to the North Pole, with nasty Odlaw as a stowaway on the sledge. As soon as they arrived he slithered off silently. The robots were busy hanging up street names in the Ice City, and planting gardens with sparkling snow flowers.

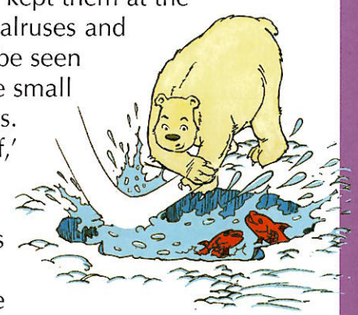
Mago and his team connected their magnetic machine to the North Pole and aimed it at the robots. In an instant, they were clattering and tumbling helplessly along the streets, out through the gates and straight into the recycling plant. 'They'll make a few thousand baked bean tins,' said Wally, 'Now for Rotten Roger.' They all lay in wait, out of sight. Odlaw was still in hiding, determined to warn the mad tycoon and destroy Wally's plans.

Just as before, the ice heaved and split, and the submarine's periscope appeared. Odlaw jumped up and waved his arms around to try and warn Rotten Roger and Hardhat, but he was wrestled to the ground by a polar bear. Sensing trouble, Rotten Roger jerked the periscope downwards, but Mago beamed the magnetic machine at its metal tip, and slowly dragged the submarine up through the ice like a cork from a bottle. One of the scientists cut off the lid with the oversized tin opener. Rotten Roger and Hardhat were cowering inside.

Without his robots to protect him, Rotten Roger wasn't so brave. 'You've ruined my scheme,' he sighed. 'But never mind, Hardhat and I are really enjoying living in our submarine. I'll do a deal with you. If you let us stay here, Mago and his scientists can come and study life under the icecap with us.'

'Okay Roger,' said Wally. 'But no more big ideas about ice towers. Now come and help us get the ice back where it belongs.'

Mago put out a radio call around the Arctic Circle and very soon dozens of Inuit appeared. They began demolishing the Ice City and filling in the holes in the polar icecap. Odlaw, Rotten Roger and Hardhat had to help too, while a husky kept them at the job. Before long walruses and polar bears could be seen fishing again in the small cracks and crevices.



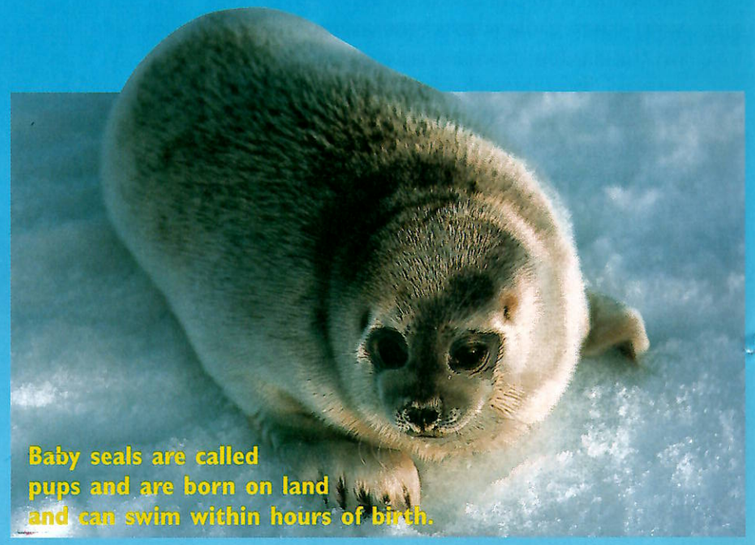
'Come on, Woof,' said Wally, 'It's time to go. Let's see if Whitebeard's got his ice cream recipe right. I hope he's invented a North Pole flavour!'

THE END

NEXT WEEK: WALLY AND WOOF'S ADVENTURES IN OUTER SPACE!

Coolest CREATURES

IT'S MUCH TOO CHILLY FOR WOOF HERE! THESE FOUR ARCTIC ANIMALS CAN LIVE HAPPILY IN THE FREEZING COLD.



B AND C ALEXANDER

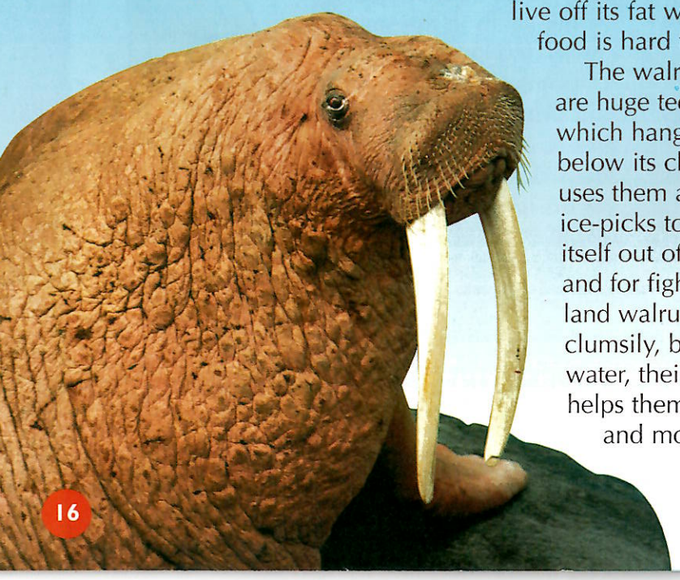
Baby seals are called pups and are born on land and can swim within hours of birth.

Chilling out

Enormous walruses, round barrel-shaped seals and huge furry polar bears all have something in common. They can live in the freezing Arctic where other animals could never survive.

A walrus can weigh as much as a tonne and have tusks up to a metre (3.28 ft) long – which make it one weird-looking animal!

B AND C ALEXANDER



Wobbling walruses

The first things you notice about a walrus are its tusks and how fat it is. Both these things help it survive in the Arctic. The fat, which forms a thick layer under the skin, is called **BLUBBER**. It keeps the walrus warm and is a food store too, as the walrus can live off its fat when food is hard to find.

The walrus's tusks are huge teeth, which hang down below its chin. It uses them as ice-picks to pull itself out of the sea, and for fighting. On land walruses move clumsily, but in the water, their blubber helps them float and move easily.

Smooth seals

Like the walrus, seals are clumsy on land but graceful in the water. In the sea, they hunt for fish and other seafood. Their main enemies are polar bears and killer whales which hunt them for food, and man, who kills them for their fur. In winter seals live under the ice, sheltering from the cold and hiding from the polar bears. If it's careful, a seal can live for 43 years!

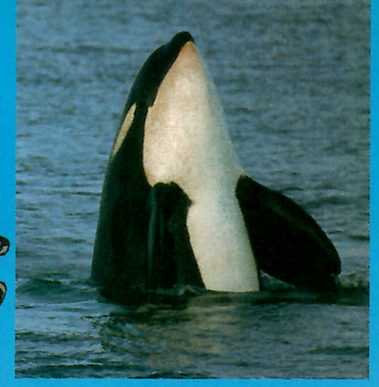
WHAT DO YOU CALL A BABY WHALE THAT CRIES?

- A LITTLE BLUBBER

ARCTIC ANIMAL HUNT

THE WORDS BELOW ARE THE MIXED UP NAMES OF ANIMALS. ALL BUT ONE ARE FROM THE ARCTIC. CAN YOU WORK OUT WHAT THEY ARE, AND FIND THE ODD ONE OUT?

SHYKU POABARREL SURLAW
SOXMUK HEWAL BURICOA
MINGLEM RKANAOGO



OXFORD SCIENTIFIC FILMS - KIM WESTERSKOV

Killer whales eat seal pups, and hunt in packs to attack other larger whales.

Polar hunters

Giant polar bears are the biggest bears in the world – they can be 3.4 m (11 ft) long and weigh up to 1,000 kg. That's about twice as tall as a human, and 15 times as heavy! Baby bears live with their mother in dens under the snow. At three months old, they come out on to the ice, where their mother teaches them how to hunt.

Fur coats

Polar bears swim very well and when they're in the water, the hairs of their fur stick together to make a waterproof layer. This also helps to keep them warm in the icy water. They are strong enough to swim for 100 km (62 miles) without stopping, and run as fast as 56 km (35 miles) per hour. They don't slip, even on ice, because they have tough hair on the soles of their feet for gripping as they run after their prey.

WALLY'S FACTS

- IN THE SUMMER, SEALS CAN OVERHEAT BECAUSE OF THEIR BLUBBER. WHICH HOLDS IN THE HEAT.
- A POLAR BEAR CAN SMELL A SEAL FROM AS FAR AWAY AS 64 KM (40 MILES) AWAY.

Polar bears look cuddly, but they can be fierce – one swipe of a bear's giant paw can stun a seal.

TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

AMAZING ANIMALS

SUMMER and WINTER

WOOF THINKS THESE ANIMALS ARE PRETTY SMART. THEY CHANGE THEIR COATS SO THAT THEY BLEND INTO THE WOODY TUNDRA IN SUMMER AND MATCH THE WHITE OF THE SNOW IN WINTER.

DR ECKART POTT – BRUCE COLEMAN LTD

The Arctic fox has a dark brown coat in summer. In winter he sheds this and grows a thick white one.

Masters of disguise

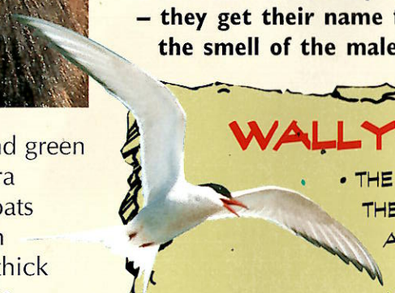
The TUNDRA is the land at the edge of the Arctic Circle where the snow melts in summer. In winter it's white like the rest of the Arctic, but in summer moss and flowers turn the land green and brown. Many tundra animals change their coats to match the land – thin brown fur for summer, thick white fur for winter. This makes it easier for them to hide from animals that hunt them. It also keeps them warm in winter and cool in summer.

CHRISTER FREDRIKSSON – BRUCE COLEMAN LTD

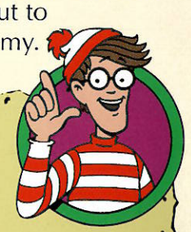
Massive musk ox

The musk ox is so big it doesn't need a winter disguise to protect it from other animals. Small herds of about ten oxen graze on the tundra in summer, but in winter they group together and travel south across the snow. Here they use their sharp hooves to break through the ice to find moss and roots to eat. If hunting wolves attack them, the oxen form a circle with their backs together and their horns facing out to see off the enemy.

Musk oxen are smelly animals – they get their name from the smell of the males.



G LANGSBURY – BRUCE COLEMAN LTD



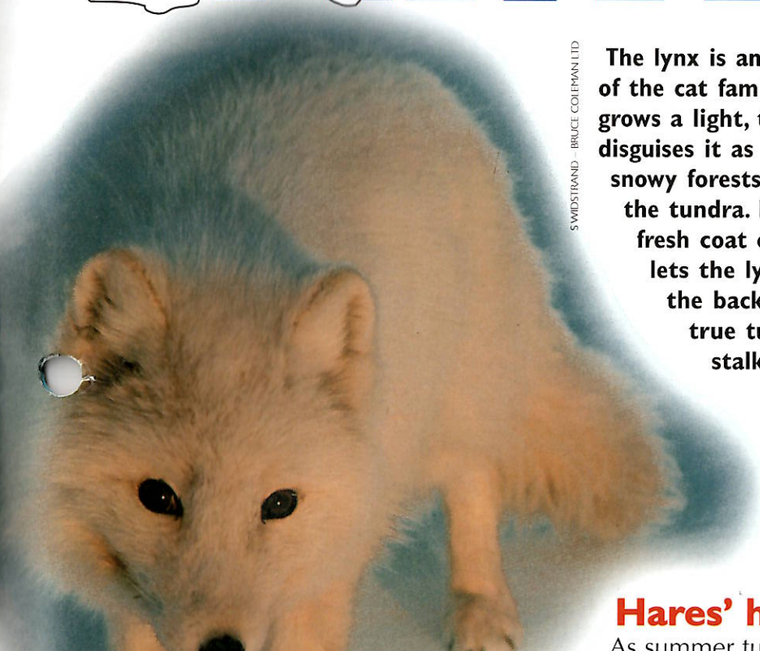
WALLY'S FACTS

- THE ARCTIC TERN FLIES FROM THE ARCTIC TO THE ANTARCTIC EVERY YEAR. OVER A LIFE OF 25 YEARS, THIS IS AS FAR AS THE MOON AND BACK.
- BIG GROUPS OF LEMMINGS GO OUT IN SEARCH OF FOOD. AS THEY HURRY TOWARDS THE SEA, THE ONES AT THE BACK DON'T STOP - SO THE FRONT ONES FALL OFF CLIFFS AND INTO THE SEA ...

B AND C ALEXANDER

DOCTOR, DOCTOR, I THINK I'VE GOT A RABBIT ON MY CHEST!

DON'T WORRY, IT'S ONLY A HARE!



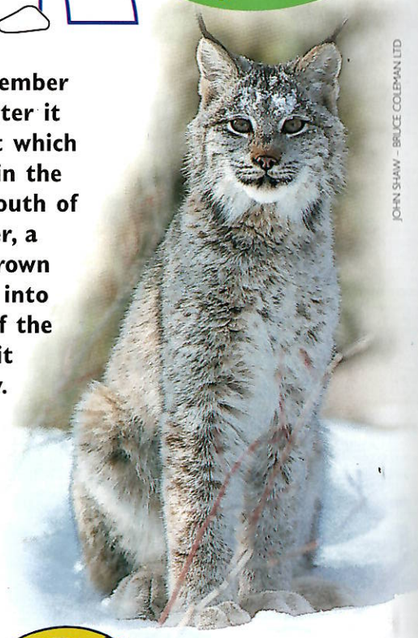
S WIDSTRAND – BRUCE COLEMAN LTD

The fox's hairs are full of air. This holds in its body heat so it can survive in -70°C.

Furriest foxes

With furry pads on its feet the Arctic fox doesn't get frostbite or sink into the snow. Hidden in his white winter coat, he sneaks up on small animals for a quick supper. In case prey is short in winter, the fox buries food under rocks in summer and comes back to eat it later.

The lynx is an Arctic member of the cat family. In winter it grows a light, thick coat which disguises it as it hunts in the snowy forests to the south of the tundra. In summer, a fresh coat of light brown lets the lynx blend into the background of the true tundra as it stalks its prey.



JOHN SHAW – BRUCE COLEMAN LTD

Hares' hair

As summer turns to winter, the Arctic hare sheds its brown coat and gradually grows a white one. It needs this thick new coat for warmth and to CAMOUFLAGE it from the hungry Arctic fox. Even if it is spotted, the Arctic hare can run at amazing speeds of 70 kmph (43 mph), so it can outrun even a hungry fox!

Broad back feet help the Arctic hare to grip on snow, and it uses its strong, sharp claws to dig for food through the soil which is soft in summer, but frozen solid in winter.

B AND C ALEXANDER

The tundra hare is the largest in the world, and can weigh up to 6.5 kg.

WORD SEARCH

THERE ARE NINE CREATURES HIDDEN IN THIS SQUARE - BUT TWO OF THEM DON'T BELONG, AS THEY'RE NOT FROM THE ARCTIC AT ALL.

M	U	S	K	O	X	F	G
W	P	L	E	M	M	O	N
O	A	E	K	S	E	A	L
D	S	L	N	J	F	R	Y
L	N	E	R	G	M	O	N
S	H	A	R	U	U	P	X
Z	H	A	R	E	S	I	Q
L	E	M	M	I	N	G	N

HI THERE, WALLY PUZZLERS

YOU'VE READ ALL ABOUT THE ARCTIC - NOW HAVE SOME FUN WITH MY PUZZLE PAGE. THE ANSWERS ARE ON THE BACK COVER.

TWISTER!

TRY AND GET YOUR TONGUE ROUND THIS ONE!

'SCRAM' SAID SIX KIDS ON SKIS TO SIX FRISKY HUSKIES

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

ARCTIC EXPLORERS WEAR SPECIAL OUTFITS IN THE FREEZING COLD. CAN YOU SPOT EIGHT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEIR CLOTHES?

ANIMAL CONUNDRUM

A CONUNDRUM IS A WORD PUZZLE WITH A CLUE FOR EVERY LETTER AND A LAST CLUE FOR THE WHOLE WORD. SOLVE THE CLUES, READ ALL THE LETTERS TOGETHER AND YOU HAVE THE ANSWER. TO GET YOU STARTED, THE ANSWER TO THE FIRST CLUE IS M. IT'S THE FIRST LETTER OF THE WORD MOUNTAINS, AND EVEN LOOKS A BIT LIKE MOUNTAINS.

MY FIRST BEGINS MOUNTAINS AND LOOKS LIKE THEM TOO	M
MY SECOND A LETTER THAT SOUNDS JUST LIKE YOU	
MY THIRD IS A LETTER THAT LOOKS LIKE A SNAKE	
YOU CAN FIND MY FOURTH IN THE MIDDLE OF CAKE	
MY LAST TWO LETTERS ARE USED IN A GAME ...	
... WHERE YOU TRY TO MAKE LINES OF THREE OF THE SAME	

PUT ALL SIX TOGETHER AND WHAT DO THEY SPELL? A BIG HAIRY ANIMAL WITH A VERY STRONG SMELL!

WHAT DO YOU CALL A DOG WITH A SORE THROAT?

A HUSKY!

ICE-BREAKER

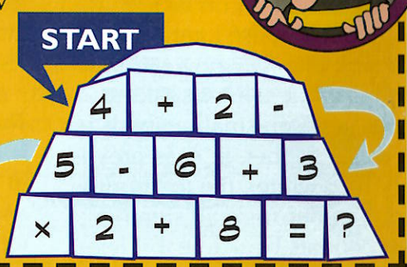
TAKE THE LETTERS OF THE WORD ICE-BREAKER AND USE THEM TO MAKE LOTS OF DIFFERENT WORDS. EACH WORD SHOULD HAVE THREE LETTERS OR MORE, AND YOU CAN ONLY USE EACH LETTER ONCE IN EACH WORD. WE FOUND MORE THAN 20 ...

WHAT DO YOU CALL AN INUIT HOUSE WITHOUT A TOILET? AN IG (IT HAS NO LOO - GET IT)

WHY DO ARCTIC ANIMALS HAVE FUR COATS? BECAUSE THEY'D LOOK SILLY IN PLASTIC MACS!

ODLAW'S NUMBER IGLOO

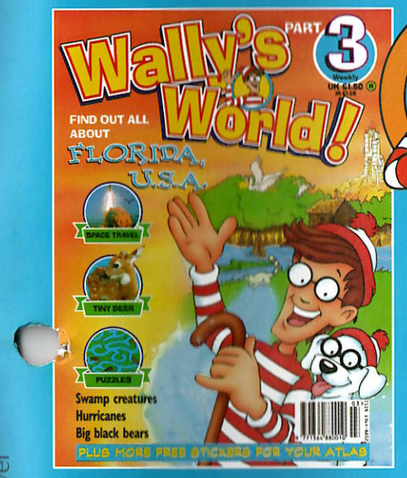
CAN YOU FOLLOW THE NUMBER PATH TO FIND THE ANSWER? START AT THE TOP AND FOLLOW ALL THE ARROWS!



Answers are on the back cover

COMING IN PART 3

FLORIDA, U.S.A.



NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE IS REALLY COOL!

- TRAVEL INTO OUTER SPACE
- HUGE HURRICANES
- WEIRD AND WOOLLY WILDLIFE

NHPA

- BIG CATS

PLUS

NASA/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY

- SPACE SHUTTLE

NHPA

- TINY DEER

MORE FREE STICKERS AND A GREAT NEW WALLY PUZZLE

CUSTOMER SERVICES

UK AND EIRE

COLLECTING YOUR MAGAZINES

WEEKLY FROM YOUR NEWSAGENT Your local newsagent will be happy to take your regular weekly order for Wally's World, so don't miss out – place an order today.

SUBSCRIPTIONS See early issues for details of our special offers. If you have any questions, ring our Customer Services 01424 758 303.

BACK NUMBERS Missing a copy? To ensure that your collection is complete, use our back numbers service. Each issue will cost £1.50. POSTAGE IS FREE. (For issues with a free binder, please add £1.00 to cover postage and packing.)

HOW TO ORDER Orders should be sent to
Wally's World
Woodgate (Fabbri) Ltd
PO Box 1
Hastings, TN35 4TJ

Please make your cheques/postal orders payable to Woodgate (Fabbri) Ltd. Credit card orders can be given by phone on 01424 758 303.

CUSTOMER QUERIES: If you have any queries regarding your collection, please telephone us on 01424 758 303.

OVERSEAS MARKETS

BACK NUMBERS: If you require any back issues, ask your local newsagent or write to these addresses:
AUSTRALIA: Wally's World, Gordon and Gotch Ltd, PO Box, 290, Burwood, VIC 3125. (Please enclose payment of the cover price plus A$1 per pack p & h). Tel: (03) 9805 1700.
NEW ZEALAND: Contact Gordon and Gotch (NZ) Ltd, PO Box 5884, Auckland.
SOUTH AFRICA: Wally's World Back Numbers Department, Republican News Agency, PO Box 16034, Doornfontein 2028. Please add 2 Rand per pack p & h. Tel: (011) 477 7391.
MALTA: Back numbers are available through your local newsagent.

Published by Fabbri Publishing Ltd, 133 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9AW.

Staff

Editor	Vicky Thomas
Senior sub/writer	Pippa Collins
Art Director	Cameron Carruthers
Senior designer	Christianne Raymer
Editorial assistant	Emma Cairns
Rights editor	Jill De Cet
Picture assistant	Rebecca Crankshaw
Production manager	Judy Binning

Consultants
Design by CEF
Wally's adventure stories by Alice Peebles
Wally's adventures illustrated by Arkadia
Wally sticker illustrations by David Mostyn and Arkadia
Atlas sticker illustrations © Nicholas Price
Educational consultant: Jo Tucker

With thanks to Tucker Slingsby Creative Services, WW? Studio and Wendy Madgwick

Distribution by DDL, 0171 221 8855. Colour reproduction by Studio One Origination Ltd. Printed by Cooper Clegg Ltd.

Inside front cover: Search and Find Did you find all the objects? Musk ox – **page 6**, whale – **page 9**, Arctic tern – **page 14**, lemming and Arctic hare – **page 18**, Arctic fox – **page 19.** Did you spot this Inuit in the Wally story border?

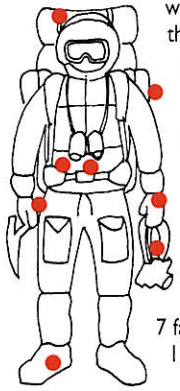
page 3: A Fishy Puzzle The fisherman on the far right catches the whale, and the one second from left catches the fish.

page 4: Woof's Crossword Puzzle Down: 1 tundra, 2 igloo, 3 glacier. Across: 2 iceberg, 4 skidoo, 5 kayak, 6 polar bear. The circled letters make the word Arctic.

page 9: Iceberg Twins: C and **F** are the same.

page 10 - 11: Wally's behind the mammoth; a polar bear on the mammoth and a husky on a man next to the mammoth are both getting piggy-back rides; there's a seal in a hat next to the whale on the left, and another at the bottom right; the odd igloo fishing boat is next to the seal on the right; the bear with the bird on his head is in the igloo boat; the bird more at home in Florida is the flamingo behind the boat.

page 17: Arctic Animal Hunt The Arctic animals are husky, polar bear, walrus, musk ox, whale, caribou and lemming and the odd animal is kangaroo.



page 19: Word Search The Arctic creatures are: musk ox, lemming, hare, fox, lynx, seal, walrus: the odd ones out are pig and penguin.

page 20: Animal Conundrum The answer is musk ox.

Odlaw's Number Igloo The answer is 16

Spot the Difference The eight differences are shown on the left.

Back Cover: True or False 1 false, 2 false, 3 true, 4 false, 5 true, 6 false, 7 false, 8 false, 9 false, 10 false, 11 false, 12 false, 13 false.

ALL THE ANSWERS (NO PEEKING!)

1 Baby seals can't swim until they are three weeks old

2 Polar bears eat penguins ...

3 There are no fleas in the Arctic

4 Skidoos travel on four large wheels

5 Inuit people used to burn whale fat in their lamps

6 Musk oxen smell horrible because they never wash

7 The first man to reach the North Pole had his leg cut off

8 The Arctic fox is the fastest animal in the Arctic

9 Half an iceberg floats above water

10 The Titanic sank because it hit a rock

11 The name eskimo means people who live in igloos

12 A glacier is a person who puts windows in igloos

13 Polar bears can't swim

TRUE OR FALSE?